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City Council of Gibraltar

ANNUAL REPORT

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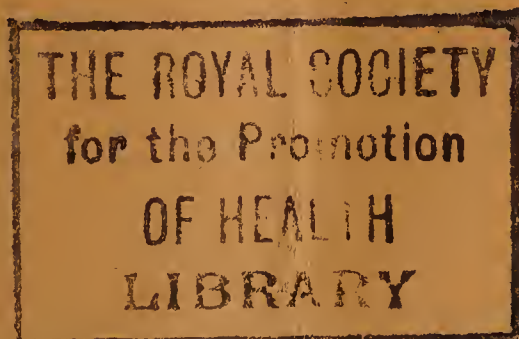
HEALTH OF GIBRALTAR

FOR THE YEAR

1960

BY

**HENRY G. TRIAY, Esq., O.B.E., M.D.
(Edin.), D.C.H. (Lond.).**



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Laboratory Assistants :

M. J. GOMEZ.

R. M. CAVILLA.

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Superintendent of Markets and Inspector of Food :

The Medical Officer of Health.

Assistant Superintendent of Markets :

† W. PISANI.

Market Inspectors :

† L. ORTEGA.

† E. J. MACEDO.

*Public Health Inspector's Certificate or Diploma.

†Certificate Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

xDiploma or Certificate in General Hygiene of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

0Diploma in Food Hygiene of the Royal Society of Health.

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Medical Specialist :

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F.R.C.P. (Edin.).

Consultant Paediatrician :

*H. G. TRIAY, Esq., O.B.E., M.D., Ch.B. (U. Edin.),
D.C.H., R.C.P.S. (Eng.),

Consultant Ophthalmologist :

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*Major K. P. MILNE, R.A.M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.O., D.T.M. & H.

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist :

*R. SCOTT-STEVENSON, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

King George V Hospital :

Physician-in-Charge :

C. M. MONTEGRIFFO, Esq., M.B., B.S. (U. Lond.).

Maternity Services :

Medical Officer :

J. A. COCHRANE, Esq., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.A.

Child Welfare Services :

*H. G. TRIAY, Esq., O.B.E., M.D., Ch.B. (U. Edin.),
D.C.H., R.C.P.S. (Eng.),

Mrs. M. CASCIARO, S.R.N., Health Visitor.

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Maritime :

- *A. A. RUSSO, Esq., O.B.E., L.R.C.P. (Irel.), L.R.C.S. (Irel.),
L.M. (Rotunda).
*C. A. ISOLA, Esq., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dubl.). L.A.H. (Irel.).

Air :

J. C. CASSAGLIA, Esq., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.R.C.S. (Edin.),
L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.).

District Medical Officer :

J. C. CASSAGLIA, Esq., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.R.C.S. (Edin.),
L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.).

District Nurses :

Mrs. M. SOLECI, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. BANDA (Local Registered Nurse).

Visiting Dentists :

- *A. A. DANINO, Esq., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).
*J. J. COCHRANE, Esq., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

*Allowance paid to private practitioners as a retaining fee for their services.

ADVISORY BOARD OF HEALTH

Chairman:

The Colonial Secretary.

Members:

The Chief Assistant Secretary, Colonial Secretariat.

The Assistant Director of Medical Services.

The Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Government.

The Medical Officer of Health.

The Royal Naval Representative.

The Royal Air Force Representative

The Port Medical Officer.

Secretary:

J. L. Pitaluga, Esq.

To His Worship the Mayor and Councillors
of the City of Gibraltar.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration the Annual Report on the Health of Gibraltar for the year 1960. Owing to special circumstances culminating in the unfortunate death of my predecessor, Dr. J. A. Durante, this Report has been unavoidably delayed in its publication and is incomplete in that the Laboratory Report is not yet available.

The adult death rate was almost identical to the previous year and has only exceeded it by one. There were 197 deaths amongst the resident British civil population.

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels amounted to 101 deaths out of the 197.

Cancer was the second important cause of death and was responsible for 35 deaths. An increase of six deaths over last year's figure. The lungs and bronchi were the most common organs attacked by this terrible disease.

A note of warning would not be amiss in connection with our two more prevalent diseases.

The increase of fumes emanating from car exhausts and principally from the maladjusted diesel engines of many old and decrepit trucks and buses is very prejudicial to the lungs and bronchi, especially those of young children who are often exposed to terrific clouds of these fumes as they are pushed in their chairs along the Main Street.

Mothers should avoid taking their children along Main Street, and our legislators and police should do their utmost to control this dangerous state of affairs. The pollution of air in the cinemas is another problem that requires urgent solution either by the voluntary action of the Cinema Companies or else by legislation requiring an efficient system of air conditioning to be installed in all cinemas.

The dust producing industries should be removed to the industrial areas and made to comply with the regulations for controlling dust and humidity that exist in dust producing industries in the United Kingdom.

My second piece of advice is to car owners — Use your car less and walk more. You will benefit your heart, your arteries and your pocket. There is an increasing tendency to use cars even for short distances and by many people who sit in offices all day long.

The infantile mortality is slightly raised as compared to last year's, which was the lowest ever recorded. Six babies died this year as compared to four last year making our infantile mortality 14.81 per thousand live births as compared to 10.81 in 1959.

Most of these deaths occurred in the first week of life, and there were no deaths after the first month of life. The significance of this is that the loss of these babies was due to causes related to factors prevailing before, during and immediately after birth, in other words, obstetric problems.

There are two outstanding items in the summary of the work of the Maternity Department, Colonial Hospital:

- (a) There were 9 sets of twins born as against 2 sets last year.
- (b) There were 24 babies born by Caesarian Section as against 12 last year.

There were 405 babies born in 1960 from the civil population, an increase of 35 over last year's figure, and thus the birth rate is more than double the death rate.

The neo-natal mortality is recognised to be the most difficult to reduce, but every attempt should be made to do so. Both the Obstetric Staff and the patients deserve the urgent modernization of this Department.

The Child Welfare Clinics show an increase in attendances, but I am sorry to say that those in greatest need of advice are the ones who do not attend. This type of people require to be given something more solid than advice to encourage their attendance at the Child Welfare Centre.

It is also disappointing to see that out of 4,500 school children, only 1,700 have been immunized against Anterior Poliomyelitis, whilst in the under 5 year group, there have been 234 out of a possible total of 1,900.

Apart from vaccination against Smallpox which is compulsory, immunizations against other diseases such as Tetanus, Diphtheria, Whooping-Cough, etc., have been negligible.

There is no doubt that the lack of centralization and co-ordination of all these inoculations are greatly to blame for the poor results obtained.

It is necessary to institute a centre of preventive medicine where all these inoculations may be administered, proper records kept and where health education can be planned for the general public, schools, etc.

For the second year in succession, the School Medical Inspections have not been held because of shortage of staff. It is to be hoped that this important service will be resumed at the earliest possible occasion. Preventive medicine saves money to the State and suffering to the patient and his family.

The incidence of infectious diseases was notably low, in fact, the lowest recorded since 1950.

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified was nine, a marked decrease over the preceding year in which sixteen cases were notified, but I am afraid that this does not give a true picture because of a fair number of primary lung infections which are not duly notified. In this connection, I would like to stress the importance of having all domestic servants screened especially those that are going to reside in houses where there are children. Whilst on the subject of Tuberculosis, I would like to point out that a large measure of protection can be given to children even from birth by a special vaccine (named B.C.G. after their discoverers), but after the disappointing response obtained with other types of inoculations, I fear that a good deal of health education would have to be carried out amongst the public to expect any measure of success.

There were no cases of Rabies during 1960, but there were 25 persons bitten by dogs and one person by a cat. Luckily these animals were free from rabies. Such luck may not prevail in the future, and it is rather alarming to see the large number of unmuzzled dogs that roam about town.

Housing continues to be the outstanding problem that remains to be solved. A good deal has been and is being done in providing new flats, but the supply never seems to catch up with the demands. Taking into account our limited space for new buildings, it is doubtful whether this problem will ever be solved unless the existing old buildings which abound in Gibraltar, be demolished and replaced by modern

ones with much larger living accommodation. This should not be difficult to carry out, and I suggest that provided the finances of the Colony permit, a scheme for simultaneous demolitions and reconstructions could be planned that would accelerate the fulfilment of everyone's desire in Gibraltar --- adequate housing for all.

With the expansion of better living conditions, there comes a higher consumption of fresh water, and very serious thought should be given when planning new blocks of houses to provide with their own independent fresh water supply from in built water reservoirs fed by rain-water collected from the roof areas. This at least would help to ease our usually strained water situation.

I have nothing to add to this short introduction to the Annual Report on the Health of Gibraltar for the year 1960, but I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to thank all those who have helped in compiling it, and to record with very sincere regrets the passing away of our well-loved and respected late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. James A. Durante.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY G. TRIAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

City Hall,

Gibraltar, 16th January, 1962.

CITY COUNCIL OF GIBRALTAR

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Summary of Vital Statistics for the year 1960.

Total area of Gibraltar Territory	1,387	acres
Area of the City	104	„
Estimated Total Civil Population of Gibraltar	26,385	persons
Estimated Fixed Civil Population of Gibraltar	24,672	„

*Births in Fixed Civil Population,

Males — 221	}	405
Females — 184		

Birth Rate per 1,000 Fixed Civil Population...	16.41
Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Civil Population...	16.03
*Deaths in Fixed Civil Population	197
Death Rate per 1,000 Fixed Civil Population...	7.98
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Total Civil Population...	8.22
Infantile Mortality Rate Fixed Civil Population	14.81
Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	0.16

*Vide Note on Page 12.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1960

The following weather summary and tables have been kindly supplied by the Air Ministry's Meteorologist in Gibraltar.

Rainfall: The year's total of 37.25 inches is over 5 inches greater than the average for the past ten years. The first three months all produced above average quotas and October's rainfall was the highest for that month for twenty-three years.

Sunshine: Sunshine was relatively abundant, the average daily figure for 1960 (8.04 hours) comparing very favourably with the ten year average of 7.75 hours. February and June disappointed, the latter being unusually cloudy.

Temperature: The overall temperature for the year was slightly above the average figure of 64.7°F.

Humidity: This element was markedly below the normal 75%.

Winds: A very noticeable predominance of westerly over the easterly in the proportion of 63% to 37%. June and September had the highest frequency of Levant conditions. Only two gales were recorded, on the 22nd March and the other 7th December.

January. Produced an unusually high rainfall but concentrated it over a small number of days. On the 9th, six inches of rain were recorded over a period of 21 hours. Relatively cold with average sunshine figures.

February. Wet and dull but comparatively mild for the time of the year. From the 10th to the 22nd it rained every day. Sunshine figures were nearly an hour a day below average.

March. A very wet month mainly confined to two periods, the 7th-14th and 22nd-30th. The total sunshine conformed to normal as did the overall temperature. But the maximum temperature of 81°F recorded on the 5th is a record for the month and has probably never before been exceeded. During a short spell of Levant the wind reached

gale force on the 5th and a gust of 60 kt. occurred on the afternoon of the 14th.

April. A fine dry sunny month despite an excess of easterly winds. There were only 5 rain days and by far the largest part of the month's rain fell during the morning of 28th.

May. Featured good sunshine figures and slightly above average rainfall. The month begun badly, the first two days being most depressing. Conditions improved on the 3rd. There was an exceptionally fine spell from the 19th-30th with almost unbroken sunshine. Easterly winds persisted from the 23rd onwards, but were unusually dry and produced no Levant cloud.

June. Was a month of easterly winds, negligible rainfall, rather cloudy conditions and well below average sunshine amounts. The mercury rose to 89°F on the 22nd and 24th and the nights were relatively warm. Sea fog rolled in after sunset on the 25th and persisted throughout the night.

July. A fine sunny month with a high percentage of Easterly winds and correspondingly higher humidity. Bright sunshine averaged nearly twelve hours a day. Temperatures were slightly below average. A thunderstorm on the 25th produced the only rainfall.

August. A sunny but rather cool month with temperatures at least two degrees below the average. Sea temperatures also persisted low and were responsible for a high percentage of sea fogs in our local waters.

September. A dry cool sunny month with temperatures generally persisting two degrees lower than normal both on land and at sea. The 15th was noticeable for producing the highest temperature of the year 91°F. There were no thunderstorms and the total rainfall measuring just over 1/10 of an inch fell late in the month on the 30th.

October. Was very wet with the highest rainfall for this month since 1937. A total fall of 7.68 inches with nearly two inches recorded on the 27th and over an inch on three other days. Air temperatures were three degrees lower than average, whilst the sea temperature on the 9th was actually fourteen degrees lower than that recorded on the same day of the previous year. The highest temperature for the month was actually the lowest October maximum recorded at North Front.

November. A dry month in which temperatures continued below average. The total rainfall amounted to less than half the November mean.

December. Sunny and dry but rather cold. Rainfall was deficient by a half of the normal yield. There was a cold snap in the middle of the month and mild earth tremors were reported on the evening of the 5th. A westerly gale occurred on the 7th and gusts of over 60 kt. were registered.

Summary. The year 1960 was of markedly predominant westerly winds. From January to the end of March rainfall figures were high and temperatures and sunshine low. The remainder of the year the temperatures persisted low and with the exception of October every month was relatively dry and sunny.

STATION GIBRALTAR (North Front)

Lat. 36° N. 09' N. Long 05° 21' W.

Barometer Height 24 Ft.

Raingauge 8 Ft. Above M.S.L.

YEAR 1960 Month	Mean Pres- sure at MSL	TEMPERATURE OF												RELATIVE HUMIDITY %				CLOUD AMOUNT (OKTAS)				
		AVERAGE				AVERAGE				MONTHLY				LOWEST				Hour of Report				
		Dry				Bulb				Max. A	Min. B	$\frac{1}{2}$ A + B	Max	Date	Min	Date	Min on grass	Date	Hour of Report			
		0300	0900	1500	2100	0300	0900	1500	2100										Hour of Report			
																			03	09	15	21
January	1020'4	52'9	52'4	57'5	54'2	58'7	50'2	54'5	67	3rd	37	16th	32	18th	77	76	66	76	3'9	4'6	4'7	4'1
February.....	1017'5	55'1	56'3	60'9	57'6	62'5	53'0	57'7	72	25th	45	3rd/9th	35	2nd 9th	83	81	70	79	4'3	5'7	5'3	4'5
March	1014'9	56'5	57'7	62'7	59'2	64'5	54'5	59'5	81	5th	47	11th	41	27th	79	75	63	74	4'3	5'0	4'9	4'4
April.....	1017'1	59'1	62'0	66'4	61'8	68'2	57'5	62'9	78	16th	50	1st	46	1/2nd 10th 20th	78	70	58	71	2'8	3'3	3'3	2'2
May	1016'1	62'9	66'3	71'2	65'6	73'1	60'9	67'0	80	22nd	53	2nd/3rd	47	3rd	76	67	56	74	2'5	2'9	3'0	1'5
June	1016'8	67'7	72'1	75'8	70'4	77'6	66'3	71'9	89	22/24th	63	4th	59	21st	85	73	64	80	2'7	3'0	2'2	2'3
July	1016'2	70'1	73'9	79'2	72'7	81'9	67'9	74'9	89	11th	62	11th	58	6th	79	69	60	76	1'5	1'6	1'3	1'0
August	1016'1	70'1	73'5	79'5	73'0	81'3	67'5	74'4	89	8/25th	64	11th	62	13th 20th	76	68	57	71	2'8	2'4	1'1	1'6
September ...	1017'1	67'9	70'3	75'3	69'2	77'2	66'0	71'6	91	15th	61	17th	55	21st	82	73	62	80	2'7	3'0	2'4	2'1
October	1014'7	61'7	63'6	68'5	63'9	70'2	59'8	65'0	77	8th	53	30th	47	12th	81	75	62	77	3'9	4'6	4'5	3'5
November.....	1019'7	58'5	59'3	64'7	60'3	66'0	56'3	61'1	73	1/26th	49	29th	40	14th	83	79	68	71	3'1	4'4	4'8	4'2
December	1017'7	52'2	52'3	57'6	54.0	58'8	50'0	54'4	65	5/27th	42	16th	34	16th	76	74	62	70	2'9	3'8	4'6	3'5
Year	1017'0	61'2	63'3	68'3	63'5	70'0	59'2	64'6	91	1/9/60	37	16/1/60	32	18/1 60	80	73	62	75	3'1	3'7	3'5	2'9

STATION GIBRALTAR (North Front).

Lat. 36°09' N. Long. 05° 21' w. Barometer Height 24 ft. above M.S.L. Raingauge 8 ft Above M.S.L.

YEAR 1960 Month	RAINFALL			SUNSHINE		W E A T H E R								
	Total mm	Max in 24 hrs, 09-09	Date	Daily Mean Hrs.	o/o of Pos- sible	No. of Days of								
						Rain	Snow	Hail	Thun- der	Over- cast Sky	Clear Sky	Gales	Fog	Ground Frost
Jan	235.2	154.2	9th	5.34	53.3	9	1	1	1	5	3	0	2	0
Feb	161.7	29.1	21st	4.87	44.8	13	0	0	3	6	1	0	1	0
Mar	152.5	20.5	25th	6.27	52.5	17	0	1	4	6	3	0	0	0
April	25.8	12.8	28th	8.97	68.4	6	0	0	1	1	7	0	1	0
May	30.0	21.3	1st	10.67	75.6	5	0	0	4	1	12	0	0	0
June.....	Tr	Tr	1/11	10.03	68.8	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	3	0
July	4.4	4.4	25th	11.90	82.9	1	0	0	1	0	19	0	3	0
Aug	1.8	1.8	17th	11.11	82.2	1	0	0	0	0	13	0	8	0
Sept	3.0	2.9	30th	9.44	75.9	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0
Oct	195.1	48.0	2nd	6.77	59.8	12	0	0	3	3	4	0	1	0
Nov	70.2	24.0	8th	5.89	57.4	8	0	0	0	3	1	0	6	0
Dec	67.4	13.9	1st	5.27	54.1	15	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0
Year	947.1	154.2	9/1	8.04	64.6	89	1	2	17	26	79	1	28	0

WIND

Frequency at 0300, 0900, 1500 & 2100 G.M.T.

Force 1—3 = 1—10 Knots. Force 4—5 = 11—21 Knots. Force 6—7 = 33 Knots.

Force 8 = 34 Knots minimum.

YEAR 1960	FORCE					DIRECTION							
	8 or over	6-7	4-5	1-3	Calm	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.
January	—	5	53	66	—	2	3	22	8	—	11	63	15
February	—	13	45	54	4	—	2	16	15	1	19	54	5
March	1	16	60	45	2	—	—	26	6	—	12	70	8
April	—	1	40	77	2	1	4	41	12	—	9	45	6
May	—	2	30	90	2	—	2	42	12	1	15	42	8
June	—	—	53	62	5	—	4	44	19	1	9	33	5
July	—	—	49	69	6	—	2	35	20	—	22	34	5
August	—	—	35	88	1	—	4	38	10	2	23	38	8
September	—	—	52	67	1	1	3	51	5	2	10	44	3
October	—	3	35	81	5	—	6	15	6	1	20	64	7
November	—	6	35	76	3	—	3	27	3	1	8	65	10
December	1	9	67	46	1	2	1	13	—	—	3	65	38
Year	2	55	554	821	32	6	34	370	116	9	161	617	118

VITAL STATISTICS

These statistics are based on the estimated civil population of Gibraltar as shown in the Police Registration Office. They do not include personnel of Her Majesty's Armed Forces and unless otherwise stated, they do not relate to their families, or to non-resident aliens.

The civil population at the end of the year under review was constituted as follows:—

	Adults		Children			
	Men	Women	Male	Female		
Gibraltarians...	6,107	7,501	2,569	2,425	= 18,602	} = British Subjects 24,672
Other British...	1,094	2,232	1,419	1,325	= 6,070	
Aliens	778	925	5	5	=	
Totals.....	7,979	10,658	3,993	3,755	=	26,385

Compared with the preceding year these figures represent an increase of 609 in the British Fixed Population (23 Gibraltarians and 586 Other British Subjects), and an increase of 55 in Aliens, which amounts to an increase of 664 in the Total Population.

The alterations in population since 1930 are shown below:—

HOW ESTIMATED				British Subjects Fixed Population	Alien Subjects Floating Population	Total Population
Police Estimate end of 1930				15,526	922	16,448
Census April 1931				16,188	1,425	17,613
Police Estimate end of 1932				15,143	1,466	16,609
"	"	"	" 1933	15,071	1,326	16,397
"	"	"	" 1934	14,790	1,057	15,847
"	"	"	" 1935	15,735	1,130	16,865
"	"	"	" 1936	16,875	2,319	19,194
"	"	"	" 1937	16,792	2,749	19,541
"	"	"	" 1938	17,222	3,017	20,239
"	"	"	" 1939	18,125	2,315	20,440
1940 to 1944 civil population evacuated during war years						
Police Estimate end of 1945				17,448	1,784	19,232
"	"	"	" 1946	19,269	1,964	21,233
"	"	"	" 1947	20,316	2,216	22,532
"	"	"	" 1948	21,472	2,228	23,700
"	"	"	" 1949	22,208	2,377	24,585
"	"	"	" 1950	22,470	2,416	24,886
Census July 1951				19,739	1,361	21,100
Police Estimate end of 1952				22,176	2,297	24,473
"	"	"	" 1953	22,629	2,107	24,736
"	"	"	" 1954	23,044	1,877	24,921
"	"	"	" 1955	23,091	1,738	24,829
"	"	"	" 1956	23,443	1,621	25,064
"	"	"	" 1957	23,783	1,620	25,403
"	"	"	" 1958	24,077	1,560	25,637
"	"	"	" 1959	24,063	1,658	25,721
"	"	"	" 1960	24,672	1,713	26,385

*Deaths

One hundred and ninety-seven deaths, eighty-six males and one hundred and eleven females were registered as having occurred in the resident British civil population during the year which represents a death rate of 7.98 per thousand. The corresponding figures for 1959 were 196 and 8.14 respectively. In addition twenty deaths occurred amongst non-resident aliens providing a total of two hundred and seventeen deaths or 8.22 per thousand total population.

*Vide Note on Page 12.

One hundred and thirteen deaths or 52 per cent of all deaths concerned persons over 65 years of age, whilst fifty-four occurred in the age group 55 to 64 years

Thus one hundred and sixty-seven deaths, or 76.4 per cent of the total number of deaths, occurred in persons 55 years of age or older and were attributed principally to cardio-vascular diseases, vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system and malignant neoplasms.

The principal causes of death were:—

Cardio-vascular diseases	58	(65)
Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system	43	(37)
Malignant neoplasms	35	(29)
Diseases of the respiratory organs	15	(20)
(excluding neoplasms)		
Senility	15	(7)

(Figures in brackets are for 1959)

There were four deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths in each month and quarter of the year was as follows:—

January	35	April	14
February	24	May	15
March	16	June	17
	—		—
1st Qr.	75	2nd Qr.	46
	—		—
July	18	October	16
August	14	November	9
September	18	December	21
	—		—
3rd Qr.	50	4th Qr.	46
	—		—

Included twenty deaths from cases landed from the Bay or brought into Town for treatment.

***Births**

Four hundred and five children, two hundred and twenty-one males and one hundred and eighty-four females, were registered as having been born from the civil population in 1960 providing a birth rate of 16.41 per thousand fixed British civil population which represents an increase compared with the preceding year when the corresponding figures were 370 and 15.37. In addition there were eighteen

*Vide Note on Page 12.

births to non-resident aliens constituting a total of four hundred and twenty-three births or 16.03 per thousand total civil population.

The distribution of births between hospitals, private practitioners and midwives was as follows:—

Colonial Hospital	385
Military Hospital	20
Private Practitioners	3
Midwives	15

The preference for confinement in hospital which has been a feature since the repatriation of the population continued.

Still Births

Three still births were registered during the year which amounts to 7.04 per thousand total live and still births. The corresponding figures for 1959 were 6 and 15.1.

Illegitimate Births totalled three which represents .7 per cent of all births. These are the lowest figures since 1948.

Illegitimate Births period 1948-60

Year	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Number	10	15	13	17	13	12	8	11	11	14	10	5	3
Rate per cent of all births	2.69	3.69	3.66	4.29	3.2	3.05	1.9	2.8	2.7	3.6	2.4	1.3	0.7

***Infant Mortality**

Six infants died before attaining the age of one year which constitutes an infant mortality rate of 14.81. All the infants concerned died within the first month from birth, and the neo-natal mortality rate proved therefore the same as the infant mortality rate.

No less than five of these infants did not survive the first week of life which together with three still births represent a perinatal mortality of 18.77 per thousand total live and still births.

Perinatal mortality is a term used to describe still births and deaths occurring during the first week of life, and is a measure of the loss of life due to circumstances before and during pregnancy and events during labour and delivery.

*Vide Note on Page 12.

Ages and Causes of Infant Deaths during 1960 were as follows:—

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under one year
(a) Atelectasis. (b) Prematurity.	1				1					1
Pulmonary Syndrome.	1				1					1
(a) Shock. (b) Exchange trans- fusion for Ere- throblastosis foatalis.	1				1					1
(a) Asphyxia. (b) Early separation of Placenta.	1				1					1
(a) Cerebral Birth Injury. (b) Prematurity.	1				1					1
I. (a) Heart failure. (b) Congenital Heart.		1			1					1
TOTALS	5	1			6					6

Perinatal Mortality period 1950-60.

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Combined still births & deaths under 1 week— numbers	11	19	19	14	10	9	8	16	10	10	8
Perinatal morta- lity per thous- and total births	30.2	47.0	48.3	36.2	25.5	23.6	20.5	42.21	24.44	25.25	18.77
Mortality under 1 year per thousand live births	28.16	31	41.55	25.44	33.5	18.76	13.05	24.39	18.27	10.81	14.81

INFANTILE MORTALITY AND NEONATAL DEATH RATES FOR THE PERIOD 1945-60

	Infantile Mortality	Neonatal Mortality
1945	32.89	16.4
1946	36.4	9.7
1947	47.2	34.1
1948	29.56	13.5
1949	34.2	24.2
1950	28.16	8.4
1951	31.	12.9
1952	41.55	36.36
1953	25.44	22.9
1954	33.5	23.19
1955	18.76	5.36
1956	13.05	10.44
1957	24.39	21.68
1958	18.27	13.05
1959	10.81	10.81
1960	14.81	14.81

NOTE:

One hundred and ninety-seven births and two deaths (including an infant) which occurred among sections of the population with which these statistics are not concerned are not included in the above data.

The total number of births and deaths which occurred during the year 1960 and the corresponding crude rates were therefore as follows:—

Births ... 620 or 23.49 per thousand total population.

Deaths ... 219 or 8.30 per thousand total population.

Deaths in infants under one year ... 7 or 11.29 per thousand total live births.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE PERIODS 1930-9 AND 1945-60

Year	POPULATION			DEATHS			INFANTILE MORTALITY		BIRTHS		
	Fixed	Total	How Estimated	Fixed Population No.	Total Population No.	Rate per 1,000 population		No.	Rate per 1,000 births	No.	Rate per 1,000 Fixed Population
						Fixed Population	Total Population				
1930	15,526	16,448	Police Estimate	240	240	15.6	14.5	25	71.3	349	22.4
1931	16,188	17,613	Census	250	254	15.4	14.4	23	61.0	377	23.28
1932	15,143	16,609	Police Estimate	245	259	16.17	15.59	21	60.69	346	22.84
1933	15,071	16,397	"	241	245	15.99	14.94	14	39.2	357	23.68
1934	14,790	15,847	"	225	230	15.21	14.51	21	54.8	383	25.8
1935	15,735	16,865	"	255	265	16.20	15.71	18	67.4	267	16.9
1936	15,735	16,865	"	249	261	15.82	15.47	19	62.09	304	19.30
1937	16,792	19,541	"	256	292	15.24	14.93	25	68.24	381	22.69
1938	17,222	20,239	"	246	278	14.28	13.74	27	74.38	363	21.07
1939	18,125	20,440	"	276	296	15.22	14.25	30	79.36	378	20.85
Period of evacuation of civil population											
1945	17,448	19,232	"	155	162	8.88	8.42	20	32.89	608	34.84
1946	19,269	21,233	"	177	187	9.18	8.8	15	36.4	412	21.38
1947	20,316	22,532	"	146	148	7.18	6.56	18	47.24	381	18.75
1948	21,472	23,700	"	176	182	8.19	7.67	11	29.56	372	17.32
1949	22,208	24,585	"	181	185	8.15	7.52	14	34.2	408	18.37
1950	22,470	24,886	"	199	207	8.85	8.31	10	28.16	355	15.79
1951	19,739	21,100	Census)	241	255	12.2	12.08	12	31	387	19.6
1952	22,176	24,473	Mid-Year) Police Estimate	191	195	8.61	7.96	16	41.55	385	17.36
1953	22,629	24,736	"	186	199	8.21	8.79	10	25.44	377	16.66
1954	23,044	24,921	"	216	227	9.37	9.10	13	33.5	388	16.83
1955	23,091	24,829	"	200	216	8.66	8.69	7	18.76	373	16.15
1956	23,443	25,064	"	194	221	8.27	8.81	5	13.05	383	16.33
1957	23,783	25,403	"	232	246	9.75	9.68	9	24.39	369	15.51
1958	24,077	25,637	"	196	212	8.14	8.26	7	18.27	383	15.90
1959	24,063	25,721	"	196	222	8.14	8.63	4	10.81	370	15.37
1960	24,672	26,385	"	197	217	7.98	8.22	6	14.81	405	16.41

MATERNITY CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES

The Colonial Government are responsible for these services which are operated under the administrative direction of the Chief Medical Officer who is also the Superintendent of the Colonial Hospital. This arrangement ensures a high degree of integration of the preventive and curative organizations concerned.

I am indebted to Dr. J. A. Cochrane, Chief Medical Officer, for the following information regarding the progress of these services during 1960:—

Maternity Service

The Maternity Department consists of two public wards and two private rooms. Total bed complement is fifteen. The average overturn of patients per month was 30. Normal and uncomplicated deliveries staying in hospital five days.

Ante-natal clinics were held twice weekly in the Out-Patient Department. There were 2,998 attendances compared with 2,559 in 1959. With the exception of a few cases which were delivered in their homes by private doctors or registered midwives, ninety per cent of the children born among the civilian population, exclusive of births which took place at the Military Hospital, were delivered at the Colonial Hospital.

Post Natal Clinics were held once weekly.

Five locally registered midwives were engaged in private practice during the year. Facilities to keep up to date in their work were available.

There was one maternal death.

Summary of the Work of the Maternity Department

Deliveries:	1960	1959
Males	203	
Females	183	
	386	354
Still-births	3	5
Neo-natal deaths	5	2
Premature births	5	5
Twins	9 sets	2 sets
Caesarian sections	24	12
Toxaemias	11	18
Maternal death	1	—

Paediatric Clinic

This referred clinic for sick children was held on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Attendances were 376.

Child Welfare

The Child Welfare Clinics under the direction of a Paediatrician assisted by Health Visitors were held regularly at the Child Welfare Centre. The centre in the North District had to be closed owing to building operations of an extensive nature being carried out in the area. It is proposed to build a more up-to-date centre for this District when the housing estate which is being built is completed. At two of the Clinics held in the Centre, advice on infant and child welfare was given by the Paediatrician. Children who required treatment were referred to the Out-Patient clinics at the Colonial Hospital. Immunization against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough were carried out at the Colonial Hospital.

Inoculations against Poliomyelitis is continuing, and already 1,700 children have been given the full course, and in the very near future a publicity campaign will be launched to encourage the parents of those children that have not been as yet inoculated to have this done.

A Health Visitor and a team of Assistant Health Visitors carry out home visiting, and liaison is maintained with the Maternity Department of the Colonial Hospital.

The number of registered infants and attendances at the various centres were as follows:—

Town Clinic

	1960	1959
Number of children registered	730	685
Attendances	6,086	5,646

Special Clinics held by the Paediatrician

Number of children registered	623	484
Total number of attendances	1,568	1,094
Number of Clinics held	97	95

YEAR OF BIRTH, AGE GROUP AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON THE REGISTER WERE AS FOLLOWS:—

Town Clinic Total number on the Register: 730.

Year of Birth	Age Groups	Number
1955	Over 5 years	20
1956	4 — 5	41
1957	3 — 4	43
1958	2 — 3	97
1959	1 — 2	209
1960	0 — 1	320

Home Visits

	1960	1959
Primary	385	328
Children under 1 year	775	539
Children over 1 year	3,173	2,691
Ante-natal	90	76
Special	73	73
Fruitless	642	445
Houses	3,020	2,656
Removals (untraced)	70	125

Immunizations (Carried out at the Colonial Hospital)

Anti-diphtheria prophylactic	Courses completed:	6
Combined diphtheria-pertussis prophylactic	Courses completed:	8

School Medical Service

The School Medical Service was in abeyance owing to shortage of medical staff.

Cleanliness Inspection — 1960

Number of children inspected	3,036
Number of children clean	2,927
Number of children nits	145
Number of children dirty	12
Number of children verminous	3
Number of notes to parents	96
Home Visits	4
Exclusions	11

Referred to Clinics as result of above Medical Inspection

Number of children referred to Ophthalmic Clinic ... 58
Dental Clinic 600
Doctor's Clinic 21

SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT CARRIED OUT IN THE PRIVATE SURGERIES

Dental Surgeon	Sessions for Treatment	Teeth Conserved	Teeth Extracted	Attendances for Scaling and Gum Treatment
Mr. A. A. Danino...	187	1,228	542	229
Mr. J. J. Cochrane	51	251	133	46

Causes of Death in the Civil Population during 1960, according to the International Intermediate List with Age and Sex Incidence.

Cause of Death			Detailed List of Numbers	All Ages	Under 1 yr.	1 yr. & under 5	5 yrs. & under 15	15 yrs. & under 25	25 yrs. & under 35	35 yrs. & under 45	45 yrs. & under 55	55 yrs. & under 65	65 yrs. & under 75	75 yrs. & over
					M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
A 1	Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	001-008	4						1			3		
A 46	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	151	7									2 1	1 2	1
A 47	Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	152, 153	2											2
A 49	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	161	1										1	
A 50	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung, not specified as secondary	162, 163	10								3	3	3	1
A 51	Malignant neoplasm of breast	170	2								1		1	
A 52	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri ...	171	2									2		
A 55	Malignant neoplasm of skin	190, 191	3									1	1	1
A 57	Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites	155-160 164, 165 175, 176 178-181 192-195 198, 199	8							1	1	2 2		1 1
A 63	Diabetes mellitus	260	3									1		2
A 65	Anaemias	290-293	2										1	1
A 66	Allergic disorders; all other endocrine, metabolic, and blood diseases	240-245 253, 254 270-277 287-289 294-299	1									1		
A 68	Psychoneuroses and disorders of personality	310-324 326	2									1 1		
A 70	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	330-334	43									5 7	2 9	4 12
A 80	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410-416	2							1	1	4		
A 81	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	420-422	30							1		9 2	6 3	3 6
A 82	Other diseases of heart	430-434	9								1	1 2	1 2	1 1
A 83	Hypertension with heart disease	440-443	9								1	1	2 2	3
A 84	Hypertension without mention of heart	444-447	3									1	1	1
A 85	Diseases of arteries	450-456	4									2 1		1
A 86	Other diseases of circulatory system...	460-468	1											1
A 89	Lobar pneumonia	490	1											1
A 90	Bronchopneumonia	491	8								1	1	1	5
A 97	All other respiratory diseases	511-517 520 522-527	6							1	1	1 1	2	
A 99	Ulcer of stomach	540	3										2 1	
A 103	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	560, 561 570	1							1				
A 106	Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	584, 585	1											1
A 109	Chronic, other, and unspecified nephritis	591-594	3						1				1 1	
A 112	Hyperplasia of prostate	610	1											1
A 116	Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	642, 652 685, 686	1							1				
A 128	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	754	1		1									
A 130	Birth injuries	760, 761	1		1									
A 131	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis ...	762	2		1 1									
A 133	Haemolytic disease of the newborn ...	770	1		1									
A 135	Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified .	773-776	1		1									
A 136	Senility without mention of psychosis	794	15											1 14
A 137	Ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality	780-793 795	1										1	
AN 138	Fracture of skull	N800-N804	1				1							
AN 144	Internal injury of chest, abdomen, and pelvis	N860-N869	1								1			
Totals			197		4 2	— —	1 —	— —	1 1	3 3	7 8	32 22	25 22	13 53

CARE OF THE BLIND

I am indebted to the Hon. Secretary of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness, the Honble. Mrs. Dorothy M. Ellicott, M.B.E., for the information regarding the work of the Society during the year 1960 on which this section is based.

The number of blind and partially sighted people in Gibraltar continued to increase during 1960, when twelve new names were added to the register — 9 blind and 3 partially sighted — as against six deaths — 5 blind and one partially sighted.

Out of an estimated civilian population of nearly 26,000, the total number on the register now stands at 127, of whom 111 are blind and 26 partially sighted, an incidence of blindness of just over four per thousand.

For the first time the number of men and women registered, 5 and 7, were almost equal, suggesting that we may be moving away from the inexplicable preponderance of elderly blind women, who outnumber their male contemporaries in Gibraltar by 5 to 1, although the census shows three women to every two men in the over 60 age group.

That almost all blindness in Gibraltar is among the elderly is borne out by these changes. The man who died was aged 73, and the five women were between 62 and 78, while the five newly registered men are between 60 and 90, and the seven women between 62 and 91, except for one aged 53.

There is no one under the age of 20 on the Register although there are a few school children whose sight is so bad that they may become blind later in life. These receive lessons in braille in addition to the normal school curriculum.

As in past years the backbone of the Society consists of its eleven voluntary visitors, who call on the blind in their homes and deal with each problem individually. Such problems coming before the Society during the year ranged from that of an elderly woman living in filth and squalor who refuses to live with any of her children or in a government hostel, to unsuitable accommodation, and from finding chairs for a blind man to reseat, to loss of earnings due to illness.

At a meeting of the Committee in November our Chairman, the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Farmer Healy, Roman Catholic

Bishop of Gibraltar, offered to give £30 from funds at his disposal to start a special fund for extra comforts, from which visitors could purchase what they considered most needed by those in their care.

The Society has long supplied spectacles free of charge to anyone living or working in Gibraltar who needed them but could not afford to pay for them. As this was proving a heavy commitment for a voluntary society, we approached Government with the suggestion that they should supply free spectacles as required by children attending Government run schools, as a necessary adjunct to their education. Government declined to do this, but instead promised the Society £100 a year to enable it to continue to carry out this service.

Most cordial relations were maintained with the Department of Labour and Social Security, who have an average of over sixty blind people on Public Assistance, as well as fourteen in Government hostels, where they are housed, fed and given pocket money.

The Society owns twenty-seven wireless sets specially adapted for the blind, which are loaned out as required. All the remainder of our blind have facilities for hearing radio in their homes, and the sets, whether the property of the blind person or any other member of their family, are kept in good repair by the Society.

Government gives free wireless licences to the blind, and is now considering a request from the Society that these should be made lifelong, to save the trouble of having to renew them each year.

By courtesy of the Gibraltar Bus Companies, twenty-five blind persons have tickets enabling them to travel free on buses.

Mr. E. Oliver, a member of our Committee and himself blind, who is employed as a teacher of braille, gave a moving appeal on behalf of the Society in "The Month's Good Cause" on Radio Gibraltar in December. The Society is much indebted to him as he uses his home as a blind club, to which the younger blind gravitate.

The Society lost a good friend with the departure to England of Lt. Col. R. K. Pilcher, the Government Ophthalmologist, who was so deservedly popular with all his patients. We are fortunate indeed in that his successor,

Major K. P. Milne, inspires similar confidence and friendship in those who call upon his services.

The Society benefited by £345 as a result of a Flag Day held in May, and recently received a generous donation of £100 from a temporary resident. Other welcome gifts included substantial sums from the Naval Trust Cinema and the Red Cross, and a collection made at a pantomime given by H.M.S. "Scorpion", as well as many smaller amounts. The Society is further indebted to the Red Cross for the use of their van to take the blind to the Eye Clinic at the Hospital and to their lessons.

Christmas presents of £1 each were distributed to the blind and they were invited to the annual Christmas party, where the array of cakes presented by well-wishers was even greater than in previous years. Photographs of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Keightley chatting to the blind at this party appeared in the "Gibraltar Chronicle".

The Hon. Secretary attended the General Meeting of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind in London in July.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The infectious diseases statutorily notifiable under the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance in Gibraltar are: Smallpox, Cholera, Epidemic Typhus, Plague, Yellow Fever, Relapsing Fever, Dysentery, Diphtheria, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Undulant Fever, Acute Encephalitis, Acute Poliomyelitis, Chicken Pox, Epidemic Parotitis, Erysipelas, Leprosy, Measles, Meningococcal Infection, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Paratyphoid Fever, Pertussis, Puerperal Fever, Rubella, Trachoma, Tuberculosis (all forms), Venereal disease.

Two hundred and thirty-one cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year from the civil population which represents an incidence of 9.3 per thousand, and a decrease of eight hundred and forty-four as compared with 1959 when the corresponding figures were 1,075 and 44.6.

The incidence is the lowest recorded since 1950.

Small outbreaks of Mumps and Scarlet Fever contributed 58 and 57 cases respectively.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases for the period 1945-60:—

Year	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Numbers ...	102	103	168	252	181	225	836	462	552	311	355	828	353	406	1,075	232
Triennial Averages	124.3			219.3			616.6			408			611			

NOTE:

One hundred and seventy-three cases of infectious diseases which were notified from families of service personnel and casual visitors or who were brought into town for treatment are not included in the data recorded above.

Notifications received from all sources therefore totalled 404 representing a crude incidence rate of 15.2 per thousand total population. The corresponding figures for 1959 were 1,325 and 51.5.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Nine persons, seven males and two females, were notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year which provides an incidence of 0.36 per thousand, and represents a decrease of seven compared to the preceding year when the corresponding figures were 16 and 0.66 per thousand.

The ages of the males ranged from 15 to 61 years. Of the females, one was a school-child aged 15 years, the other a young woman of 31 years.

There were four deaths, which represents a mortality rate of 0.16 per thousand.

The facilities for free radiological examination of prospective employees on application to the Director of Labour and Social Security which were first provided in 1952 continued to be available throughout the year, but the number of requests for such examinations is progressively smaller every year.

The principal purpose of this arrangement is to protect children from potential sources of infection in nursemaids and other servants who may come in intimate contact with them and who may be suffering from the disease in an active infectious stage.

Details of radiological screening of domestic servants for the years 1952-60 are shown in the following table which has been kindly supplied by the Director of Labour and Social Security.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
New entrants to domestic service in Gibraltar	21	110	26	2	4	3	4	3	2
Domestic servants transferring from one employer to another...	129	223	99	113	60	8	3	0	4
Domestic servants already in employment screened at employer's request	7	54	78	48	40	21	9	8	4
Total number screened..	157	387	203	163	104	32	16	11	10
Number found unfit ...	Nil	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

NOTE:

Nine cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in non-residents admitted to hospital for treatment are not included in the above data.

Incidence and Mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1935-1939 and 1945-1960

Year	Cases	Deaths	Incidence per thousand	Deaths per thousand
1935	23	15	—	0.88
*1936	30	19	1.90	1.20 (*T.B. Officer appointed)
1937	34	21	1.74	1.08
1938	8	16	0.39	0.79
1939	16	14	0.8	—

Civil population evacuated during the war

1945	42	7	2.4	0.4
1946	30	6	1.55	0.31
1947	31	7	1.52	0.34
1948	17	12	0.72	0.51
1949	22	8	0.89	0.32
1950	19	6	0.76	0.24
1951	22	6	1.04	0.28
1952	28	4	1.26	0.18
1953	23	7	0.92	0.28
1954	25	10	1.08	0.43
1955	20	2	0.86	0.08
1956	16	1	0.68	0.04
1957	8	0	0.33	0.00
1958	10	2	0.41	0.08
1959	16	1	0.66	0.04
1960	9	4	0.36	0.16

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

No notifications of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis were received from the civil population in 1960.

Scarlet Fever

Fifty-seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. There were no deaths.

Incidence of Scarlet Fever during the period 1946-1960

Year	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Cases	4	3	3	3	2	37	5	16	20	13	96	48	25	13	57

Mumps

The outbreak of Mumps recorded in the Annual Report for 1959 continued until early June 1960, and provided fifty-eight notifications.

Dysentery

Nineteen cases of Bacillary Dysentery were notified from the civil population during the year, compared with twenty-five in 1959.

Diphtheria

Three cases of Diphtheria were notified. There were no deaths.

Poliomyelitis

Only one sporadic case of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis in an infant aged 4 years was notified from the civil population during 1960.

Smallpox

No cases of Smallpox occurred in Gibraltar nor were any landed from the Bay in 1960.

Vaccinations

Number of children born	423*
Number who died before vaccination	6
Number who left Gibraltar before vaccination	9
Number certified as insusceptible to vaccination ...	3
Vaccination postponed on medical grounds	6
Number successfully vaccinated (children born in 1960)...	379
Objectors to vaccination	Nil
Outstanding	20

(* includes 18 non-residents)

In addition fifteen children who for various reasons had not been vaccinated or whose vaccination had been postponed on account of illness were also vaccinated.

Thus three hundred and ninety-four children were vaccinated which together with two hundred and eighty-eight re-vaccinations performed on children who had attained the age of twelve years constitute a total of six hundred and eighty-two statutory vaccinations carried out during the

year, of which six hundred and forty-three were performed by the Public Vaccinator.

There have been no objectors to vaccination. Of the twenty outstanding, twelve had not attained the age of three months and notices were served on the remaining eight.

For purposes concerning the International Sanitary Regulations thirty-two persons were vaccinated.

Vaccinations performed for all purposes during the year totalled seven hundred and fourteen.

Rabies

No cases of Rabies occurred during 1960.

Incidence of Rabies in Gibraltar during period 1945-1960.

Year	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Dogs	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0
Cats	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

The arrangement made in 1955 whereby the Gibraltar Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals undertook to maintain control over the cat population by their Inspector having proved satisfactory has been continued since.

A total of 463 stray, unwanted and often diseased or seriously injured cats and 54 dogs in similar circumstances were humanely destroyed by the Society's Inspector during 1960.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases with Age and Sex Incidence — Civil Population 1960

Notifiable Diseases	NUMBER OF CASES														Districts			No. of cases removed to Hospital		
	All Ages	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 25 years		25 and under 45 years		45 and under 65 years		65 and over		North	Central		South	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Mumps	58	—	—	8	2	23	24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	28	—	2
Scarlet Fever	57	—	—	4	8	25	14	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	16	—	—
Pertussis	28	1	1	11	9	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	8	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	2	—	9
Erysipelas	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1
Chickenpox	13	—	—	1	1	6	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—
Measles	21	1	1	6	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—
Rubella	9	—	—	—	3	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—
Dysentery	19	2	—	—	4	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	—	3
Undulant Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Venereal Disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals ...	231	4	2	33	35	67	52	5	10	5	9	5	2	1	1	—	17139	75	—	18

Infectious Diseases — Monthly and Quarterly Incidence — Civil Population 1960

Disease	January	February	March	1st Qr.	April	May	June	2nd Qr.	July	August	Sept.	3rd Qr.	October	November	December	4th Qr.	Total	Deaths
Mumps	6	17	10	33	10	10	5	25	14	—	1	24	—	—	—	—	58	—
Scarlet Fever	1	2	—	3	—	1	23	24	14	9	1	1	6	—	—	6	57	—
Pertussis	—	1	12	13	6	3	4	13	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	28	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	3	4	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	9	4
Erysipelas	3	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Chickenpox	—	5	2	7	2	1	3	4	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	13	—
Measles	—	2	5	7	3	3	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	3	6	9	21	—
Rubella	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	1	4	—	1	2	—	2	4	19	—
Bacillary Dysentery	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	6	1	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	2	—
Undulant Fever	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Venereal Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	3	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	11	29	33	73	22	24	43	89	17	19	8	44	10	5	10	25	231	4

Infectious Diseases — Monthly and Quarterly Return of Cases Landed from the Bay or Brought into Town for Treatment, 1960

Disease	January	February	March	1st Qr.	April	May	June	2nd Qr.	July	August	Sept.	3rd Qr.	October	November	December	4th Qr.	Total	Deaths
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	3	—	4	—	4	1	—	—	1	9	—
Measles	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Rubella	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	—	1	3	4	—	3	1	4	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	13	—

MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN 1960

Months	Visits paid to Premises	Breeding Places Found—by Districts					Totals
		Town Lower	Town Middle	Town Upper	South	North	
January	1,398	—	—	—	—	—	0
February	1,448	—	—	1	4	1	6
March	1,395	—	1	1	—	1	3
April	1,613	5	—	2	3	7	17
May	1,410	1	—	10	14	58	83
June	1,332	10	—	9	32	37	88
July	1,530	1	—	1	2	15	19
August	1,094	1	—	—	2	4	7
September	1,316	1	—	3	1	11	16
October	1,088	2	—	2	1	8	13
November	1,240	1	—	4	1	2	8
December	1,433	—	—	3	1	7	11
Totals ...	16,297	22	1	36	61	151	271

Breeding places found consisted of:—Flower vases, iron drums, street gullies, galvanised iron water tanks, storm water drains, yard gullies, barges, etc.

RODENT CONTROL — SUMMARY OF TREATMENT BY COMBINED SERVICES DURING THE YEAR 1960.

Service	No. of Premises Treated	Prebait Laid	Poison Baits Laid	Total Takes	Carcasses Found			Estimated Kill
					RR	RN	MM	
Civilian	297	13,348	8,716	4,811	12	—	699	1,145
Military	97	10,326	2,750	936	5	—	23	320
R.A.F.	Motor-Launch 1	20	20	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Light & Telephone Pits ...	Manholes 28	70	70	31	—	—	—	23
Sewers and Drains ...	Manholes 100	400	285	264	—	—	—	192
TOTALS	523	24,164	11,841	6,042	17	—	722	1,680

RODENT CONTROL — SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF CIVILIAN PREMISES DURING 1960.

Campaign Week	Premises Treated	Prebait Laid	Poison Baits Laid	Total Takes	Carcasses Found			Estimated Kill
					RR	RN	MM	
1/60 to 13/60	71	3,203	1,906	1,087	3	—	109	262
14/60 to 26/60	60	2,640	1,959	1,068	2	—	144	270
27/60 to 39/60	85	3,966	2,455	1,420	6	—	253	338
40/60 to 52/60	81	3,539	2,396	1,236	2	—	193	275
TOTALS ...	297	13,348	8,716	4,811	13	—	699	1,145

RODENT CONTROL — TREATMENT OF SEWERS, DRAINS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND
TELEPHONE PITS DURING THE YEAR 1960.

Campaign Week	Date	Manholes Treated	Prebait Laid	Poison Baits Laid	Total Takes	Carcasses Found			Estimated Kill
						RR	RN	MM	
22/60	23/5/60-27/5/60	10	40	27	27	—	—	—	13
23/60	30/5/60-3/6/60	10	40	24	24	—	—	—	21
25/60	13/6/60-17/6/60	10	40	30	29	—	—	—	16
26/60	20/6/60-24/6/60	10	40	33	30	—	—	—	24
27/60	27/6/60-1/7/60	10	40	20	20	—	—	—	12
28/60	4/7/60-8/7/60	10	40	30	25	—	—	—	16
29/60	11/7/60-15/7/60	10	40	32	26	—	—	—	17
30/60	18/7/60-22/7/60	10	40	23	23	—	—	—	18
31/60	25/7/60-29/7/60	10	40	36	30	—	—	—	34
32/60	2/8/60-5/8/60	10	40	30	30	—	—	—	21
15/60	25/4/60-29/4/60	28	70	70	31	—	—	—	23
TOTALS ...		128	470	355	295	—	—	—	215

NAVAL RODENT CONTROL — GIBRALTAR

Period 30th November, 1959 to 10th February, 1961.

Areas	Description of Areas treated	Date	Number of Points Laid	Number of Points Discontinued.	Number of Points discontinued at 3rd week	Bait & Base used	Carcasses Found		
							R.R.	R.N.	M.M.
Nos. 1-16	Open areas, sheds, residences, work-shops and Shell stores.	30.11.59-25.3.60.	2,359	1,485	804	(Sorex a 5) 0.5% 1 Part.	—	3	37
Nos. 1-16	Open areas, sheds, residences, work-shops and Shell stores.	28.3.60-24.6.60.	2,825	1,726	1,060	Oatmeal Medium 19 Parts	—	18	50
Nos. 1-16	Open areas, sheds, residences, work-shops and Shell stores.	18.7.60-28.10.60.	2,152	1,195	862		—	25	144
Nos. 1-16	Open areas, sheds, residences, work-shops and Shell stores.	31.10.60-10.2.61.	2,660	1,368	1,292		—	30	318
	Totals ...		9,996	5,774	4,018		—	76	549

PORT HEALTH WORK

Maritime

The Colonial Government are responsible for the control of the port health work which is carried out by two medical practitioners employed part time as Health Officers, together with a number of Boarding Officers under the administrative direction of the Captain of the Port.

Under the provisions of the Quarantine Ordinance, the Medical Officer of Health is also vested with the status of a Health Officer and is thereby empowered to board ships, examine persons suspected of suffering or who are suffering from infectious diseases, and impose quarantine restrictions if and when necessary.

I am indebted to the Captain of the Port for the following information relating to the work of this Department during 1960:—

Number of ships entered during 1960	6,028
Number of medical visits to ships	421
Number of ships inspected by a Health Officer, admitted to pratique or placed in quarantine ...	Nil
Number of patients landed, from British ships	63
from Foreign ships	106

Six of these patients were suffering or suspected to be suffering from infectious diseases.

Air

The Air Port is under the control of the Royal Air Force, and the Senior Medical Officer, who is vested with the status and powers of a Health Officer, is responsible for matters concerning the sanitation of the port and of all service aircraft.

The Colonial Government are responsible for the sanitary control, disinfection and disinsectization of Civil Aircraft. The duties concerned are performed by a Colonial Government Medical Officer as part of his general duties under the administrative direction of the Chief Medical Officer who is vested with the status and powers of a Health Officer. Under the provisions of the Quarantine Ordinance the Medical Officer of Health is also vested with the status of a Health Officer in respect of the Air Port.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

I am indebted to the City Engineer, Mr. W. E. Chiappe, M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Mun. E., for assistance in the preparation of this part of the report.

WATER SUPPLY

Potable Water

The population obtain potable water by two methods: (a) from roof catchments and underground tanks attached to each individual house, and (b) from City Council's supply. The latter is distributed mainly direct by pipes through permanent meters, but a small proportion is drawn by bucket or barrel from the Council's street fountains. The demand for supplies from fountains is decreasing in consequence of the large number of premises which are being provided with direct supplies from the City Council mains. In addition potable water is supplied to private underground tanks during the dry season through temporary meters and flexible hoses and in smaller quantities by tank lorry to those consumers whose premises are not within a reasonable distance from the distributing mains.

All barrels are sterilized at weekly intervals. The public health staff are constantly on the watch for possible pollution of underground tanks. Eighty-two samples from suspected tanks and other sources were taken in 1960.

The year started with stocks of potable water well below the desired figure, but thanks to exceptionally heavy rain in January, February and March the dry season started with substantial stocks in the reservoirs. Early rain in September and heavy rain in October enabled us to pull through without importing any water by tanker, and stocks at the end of the year were above average.

Pumping from potable water wells was steadily maintained at the average level, but only one evaporator could be occasionally used. The yield from the former was over 35,000,000 gallons whereas the latter produced over 1,500,000 gallons.

The Base Exchange Water Softening Plant continued to function throughout the year. The hardness of the water from the wells is reduced approximately thirty-two degrees to zero, then blended with raw water to the optimum degree of hardness, viz:—ten degrees. The blended water after chloramination is pumped into a service tank and then lifted

into the Council's reservoirs for distribution to the public, after it has been subjected to a bacteriological examination to establish its purity.

58,884,095 gallons were issued during the year from various Council's sources.

Rainfall at the Catchments during the calendar year 1960 totalled 36.67 inches.

The supply of boiler water to Shipping from Council's sources at the Watering Jetty was maintained throughout the year.

Brackish Water

Brackish water is supplied by the Council for general sanitary purposes, fire fighting and other requirements.

The quantity of brackish water pumped during the year amounted to some four hundred and ten million gallons.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse

Domestic refuse is collected and disposed of daily by the City Council.

In addition to an average of 30 tons of domestic refuse which is collected by the Council's scavenging lorries, approximately 6 tons of trade refuse, consisting of tobacco dust, wood shavings, sawdust, waste paper, coffee waste, condemned foods and other materials are carried by private lorries to the Refuse Destructor and burnt every day.

Sewage Disposal

The whole of the sewage of Gibraltar eventually discharges into the sea at Europa Point Outfall.

Numerous storm overflows exist along the line of the main sewer and come into operation during times of heavy floods. The configuration of the Rock is such that very large volumes of storm water rapidly reach the lower levels and the main sewer is then taxed to the utmost. The rate of run-off is such that during heavy rains boulders and much silt reach the sewers.

The quantity of sewage and storm water pumped from the low level during 1960 amounted to 1,396,000 gallons.

Public Highways and Street Cleansing

Full use was made of the Asphalt mixing plant installed at Catalan Bay Depot, and the following materials were produced for resurfacing of roads, re-instatements and other purposes:—1,026 tons tarmacadam, 979 tons bituminous macadam, 182 tons cold asphalt and 1,034 tons hot asphalt.

Road improvements were carried out in Bomb House Lane, Library Street, George's Lane, Town Range, Main Street (southern end), and Smith Dorrien Avenue. The resurfacing of Devil's Tower Road and the main road in Catalan Bay were also completed. Road realignments and regrading at Casemates were also completed and the base course laid. The final asphalt surface has been left for early next year. The Department also carried out during the current year the laying of the base course of the Colonial Government and Admiralty roads at North Mole in connection with the Port Development Scheme.

Other public highways were maintained in as good a condition as possible, patching and potholing being carried out as and when circumstances permitted.

Flushing of streets was carried out periodically and intensified during the dry season.

Sweeping of streets was done in the normal way and a high degree of cleanliness was maintained.

Public Baths

The Tarik hot and cold fresh water slipper baths were open throughout the year and the Sea Bathing Establishment at Montagu continued to be well patronized in summer. Fresh water shower baths introduced a few years ago are a popular feature.

Eastern Beach and Camp Bay which are much favoured by the residents are controlled by the City Council during the bathing season. The beaches are patrolled by a boat throughout the day and chalets provided with sanitary accommodation are available free of charge to bathers for use as changing rooms. These are kept open until half an hour after sunset.

Summary of Work done by the Public Health Inspectors

Complaints Received:

Written	6
Verbal	839

Premises Inspected:

House-to-house inspection	16,741
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Statutory Notices:

Served	322
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Nuisances Found:

Defective drains	260
Obstructed drains	502
Defective W.Cs	89
Defective W.C. fittings	609
Defective water fittings	236
Defective rainwater pipes	76
Defective eavesgutters	130
Defective roofs	218
Defective ceilings	35
Defective wall plaster	132
Defective floors	33
Defective yard paving	14
Dampness	121
Premises dirty	180
Defective or no dustbin	259
Other minor defects	1,128
Underground tank not insect proof	24
Brackish water tank not insect proof or no cover	24
Brackish water running to waste	266
Smoke and soot nuisance	13
Street water fittings found defective	108
Articles disinfected at Disinfection Station	18,387
Visits of enquiry re Infectious Disease	233
Cases removed in Ambulance:	
Local	374
Bay	105
Samples of water taken for analysis	82
Samples of food and drugs taken for analysis	56
Foodstuffs, etc., condemned as unsound.....Vide page	43
Visits to eating-houses, bakeries, shops, etc.	1,744
Visits to mineral water factories	147
Visits to hairdressers and barber shops	379

Visits to premises to ascertain if nuisances reported are being abated	3,844
Visits to Refugee Camp	147
Inspection of Vessels (Deratting Exemption Certificates)	11
Vaccination notices served	185
Legal proceedings instituted	7

Lodging Houses:

There are no common lodging houses in Gibraltar.

FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE

The Public Markets

The reflooring of the Meat Hall was again deferred pending the results of small scale experiments to ascertain the most suitable material for the purpose.

The Markets Inspectors' offices were painted, so was the exterior of the Meat Hall.

Food

Supplies of food have been adequate throughout the year.

Meat

All supplies of beef, mutton, veal, pork and offal were imported frozen from the United Kingdom, Australia, Argentine, Holland and Denmark by the butchers. Retail prices varied according to kind and country of origin.

Small quantities of fresh Kosher beef and mutton were imported by special arrangements from Spain and Tangier for the exclusive use of the Hebrew Community.

All meat must be accompanied by a certificate from the Health Authority of the country of origin, and it is further inspected by the Markets Inspectors before it is exposed for sale to the public.

Adequate supplies of poultry and game when in season were imported from Spain. Frozen poultry was imported from Denmark and Holland, and rabbits from Argentine.

Eggs

Adequate supplies have been imported from the United Kingdom, Spain, Holland and Belgium.

Fish

With the exception of very small quantities from local fishing boats and Catalan Bay Village, the bulk supply has been imported from Spain, and the average daily import throughout the year has been 2,365 pounds.

All fish was inspected by the Markets Inspectors before it was exposed for sale in the Markets or allowed to be sold in the streets by licensed itinerant fish vendors.

Fruit and Vegetables

Abundant supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables, mostly of excellent quality, have been introduced from Spain throughout the year and sold at the Markets, shops in town and in the streets by licensed itinerant vendors.

Milk

The amount of fresh milk consumed by the public is negligible, condensed or evaporated tinned varieties are the staple products commonly used.

From fifty to one hundred litres of fresh milk were imported from Spain daily, which in compliance with the Milk and Dairies Bye-Laws must be heated to a temperature of 200°F for twenty minutes before it is sold to the public.

Small quantities of sterilized or pasteurized fresh milk were imported tinned or deep frozen solid from the United Kingdom, and reconstituted milk product processed locally from skimmed milk powder by the addition of edible vegetable fats and vitamins, and subsequently pasteurized, was also available during the year.

Groceries

Supplies of groceries imported from the United Kingdom and other countries have been adequate and generally of satisfactory quality.

Ice-Cream

All premises wherein ice-creams are manufactured must be registered with the City Council in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Ordinance, and registration is subject to the premises and equipment being declared satisfactory by the Medical Officer of Health.

The manufacture and sale of ice-creams was strictly controlled by the Department's Inspectors who paid frequent visits to the establishments concerned and obtained samples of the products for bacteriological examination at the Council's Public Health Laboratories.

Considerable quantities of ice-creams manufactured by reputable firms in Great Britain were also imported regularly during the hot season. The sale of these products is conditional to their being sold in the original sealed wrappers or containers as issued by the manufacturers, and subject to the same sanity requirements as those produced locally.

Eating Houses, Confectioneries and Cafes

All premises wherein food is prepared by any process of cooking or which are used for the manufacture or preservation of food products as well as purveyors and vendors of refreshments, confectionery, cakes, sweets and shell fish must be registered with the City Council.

All food catering establishments were inspected regularly at frequent intervals by the Department's Inspectors. One thousand, seven hundred and forty-four visits were paid during the year, in the course of which advice was given to the owners on food hygiene and on all matters concerning the storing, handling and preparation of food destined for human consumption.

Food Poisoning

No outbreaks of food poisoning were reported during the year.

Condemnation of Food

The following foods were found unfit for human consumption and condemned:—

	Health Department Inspectors	Markets Inspectors
Beef		787 pounds
Veal		239 "
Mutton		30 "
Pork Spare Ribs		57 "
Pork		13 "
Pork Loins		94 "
Fowls		79 "
Mackerels		60 "
Shark		6 "
Red Mulletts		10 "
Cray Fish		20 "
Bream		40 "
Sword Fish		15 "
Soles		84 "
Cod Fillets		24 "
Anchovies		70 "
Bacon		24 "
Cheese		75 "
Ham		23 "

	Health Department Inspectors	Markets Inspectors
Tinned Ham	1,207 pounds	
Luncheon Meat	949	„
Gammon	754 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Sausages	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Corned Beef	115	„
Pigs' Trotters	1,800	„
“Salami”	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Bacon	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Tongue	90	„
Cod Fish	126	„
Smoked Herrings	220	„
Italian Sausages	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Fowls	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Cheese	795	„
Brawn	6	„
Pork Pies	30	„
Liver Paste	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
Marmalade	7	„
Tinned Cherries	119	„
Cakes and Confectionery	685	„
Potatoes	55,000	„

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The following table kindly furnished by the Commissioner of Lands & Works details the progress of the Government Housing Scheme during 1960:—

Houses Completed

Lake Chad, Block 5	70 flats
Isolation Hospital Site	100 flats
(Laguna Estate)	<hr/>
	170 flats
	<hr/>

Houses under Construction

Catalan Bay	18 flats
Moorish Castle	167 flats
Laguna Estate	20 flats
	<hr/>
	205 flats
	<hr/>

During the course of the year six Nissen Huts and one permanent building (sixteen tenements) were demolished in the Laguna Estate to make way for new construction. In addition the Little Sisters of the Poor Centre was closed down and the site handed back to the Roman Catholic Bishop. In all ninety-one families were removed from this Centre and rehoused elsewhere.

Town Planning

The Central Planning Commission appointed under the provisions of the Building (Interim Control) Ordinance continued to meet regularly during the year. At these meetings plans for the erection of new buildings, improvements to existing structures and other constructional projects were considered. The said Ordinance does not in any way detract from the powers vested in the City Council by the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance, and ninety-one applications for permission to erect structural alterations to existing premises or to erect new buildings were considered and reported on under these powers.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The City Council maintains a fleet of three ambulances which though primarily intended for the conveyance of persons suffering from infectious diseases, constitutes the only official Ambulance Service for the conveyance of civilian patients from Town, those landed from the Bay, and by special arrangements from Spain.

A total of four hundred and seventy-nine patients, three hundred and seventy-four from Town and one hundred and five from the Bay were conveyed in the Council's Ambulances during the year which represents an increase of eighty-four trips compared with 1959, when three hundred and fourteen patients from Town and eighty-one from the Bay were transported.

	Local Cases	Bay Cases
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	—
Pneumonia	5	4
Chicken Pox	—	1
Malaria	—	1
Diphtheria	1	—
Meningitis	2	—
Influenza	1	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—
Appendicitis	4	10
Mental Cases	20	6
Maternity Cases	7	—
Cardio Vascular Diseases	52	7
Cancer	6	2
Food Poisoning	—	1
Fractures and Injuries	48	29
Miscellaneous (medical and surgical cases)	225	44
	<hr/> 374 <hr/>	<hr/> 105 <hr/>

DISINFECTION

Disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., continued to be carried out at the Disinfection Station in Line Wall Road.

There was a welcome decrease in the number of water vendors' barrels disinfected. These barrels are steam disinfected and sealed every week in accordance with the Council's Bye-Laws and as more dwellings are being provided with a piped City Council water supply, the number of vendors is steadily declining.

The total number of articles disinfected shows a marked increase due principally to disinfection of old clothes, mattresses and other similar articles which have been imported for sale or otherwise to be used in Gibraltar, and the introduction of which is conditional to their being disinfected at the Council's Disinfection Station in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance.

Table below gives details of the work done at the Station during 1960.

Months	Beds and Matt- resses	Bolsters and Pillows	Blankets and Quilts	Sheets	Coun- ter panes	Water Vend- ors' Barrels	Sun- dries	Total
January	1	2	6	2	—	112	10,000	10,123
February	4	6	4	4	—	112	2,950	3,080
March	—	—	8	—	—	141	1,053	1,202
April	—	—	—	—	—	140	660	800
May	5	5	9	4	2	100	7	132
June	3	3	5	2	—	100	305	418
July	2	1	2	2	—	100	500	607
August	2	1	4	2	2	125	32	168
September	11	5	8	8	7	100	51	190
October	—	—	3	—	—	100	500	603
November	2	2	7	1	1	125	806	944
December	4	5	4	—	—	100	7	120
Totals	34	30	60	25	12	1,355	16,871	18,387

MEDICAL WORK DONE FOR THE COUNCIL

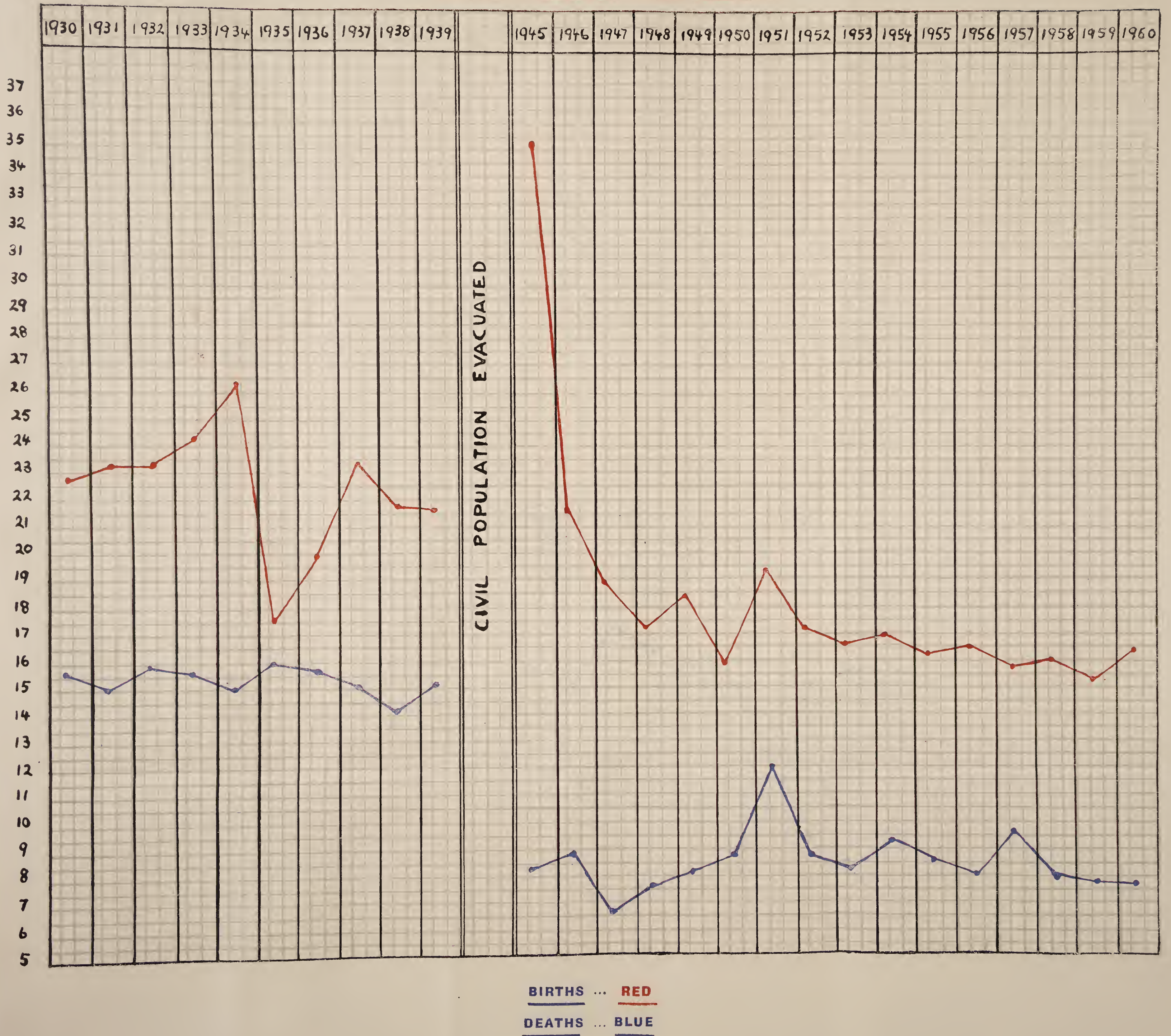
One hundred and eighty-five Council employees were medically examined during the year, an increase of thirty-one compared with the preceding year. The majority were routine examinations to determine the fitness of applicants for employment, a few were for the purpose of making recommendations related to retirement from the Council's service for reasons of health.

Applicants suspected of suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were referred to the Colonial Government Medical Specialist at King George V. Hospital for radiological examination.

January	5
February	3
March	7
April	11
May	17
June	71
July	4
August	40
September	3
October	6
November	15
December	3
	<hr/>
	185
	<hr/>

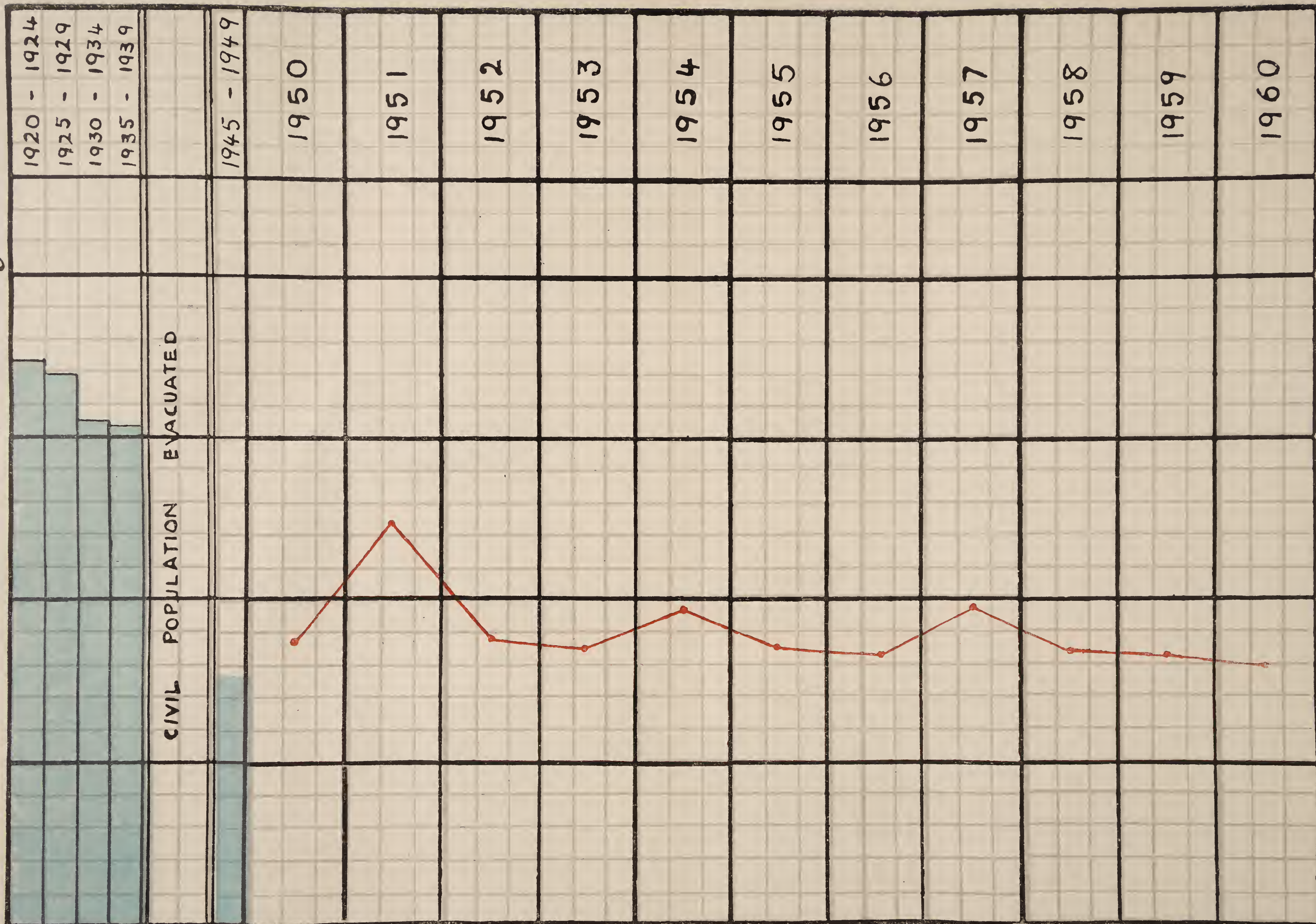
COMPARATIVE CHART OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 CIVIL POPULATION

FOR THE PERIODS 1930-1939 & 1945-1960



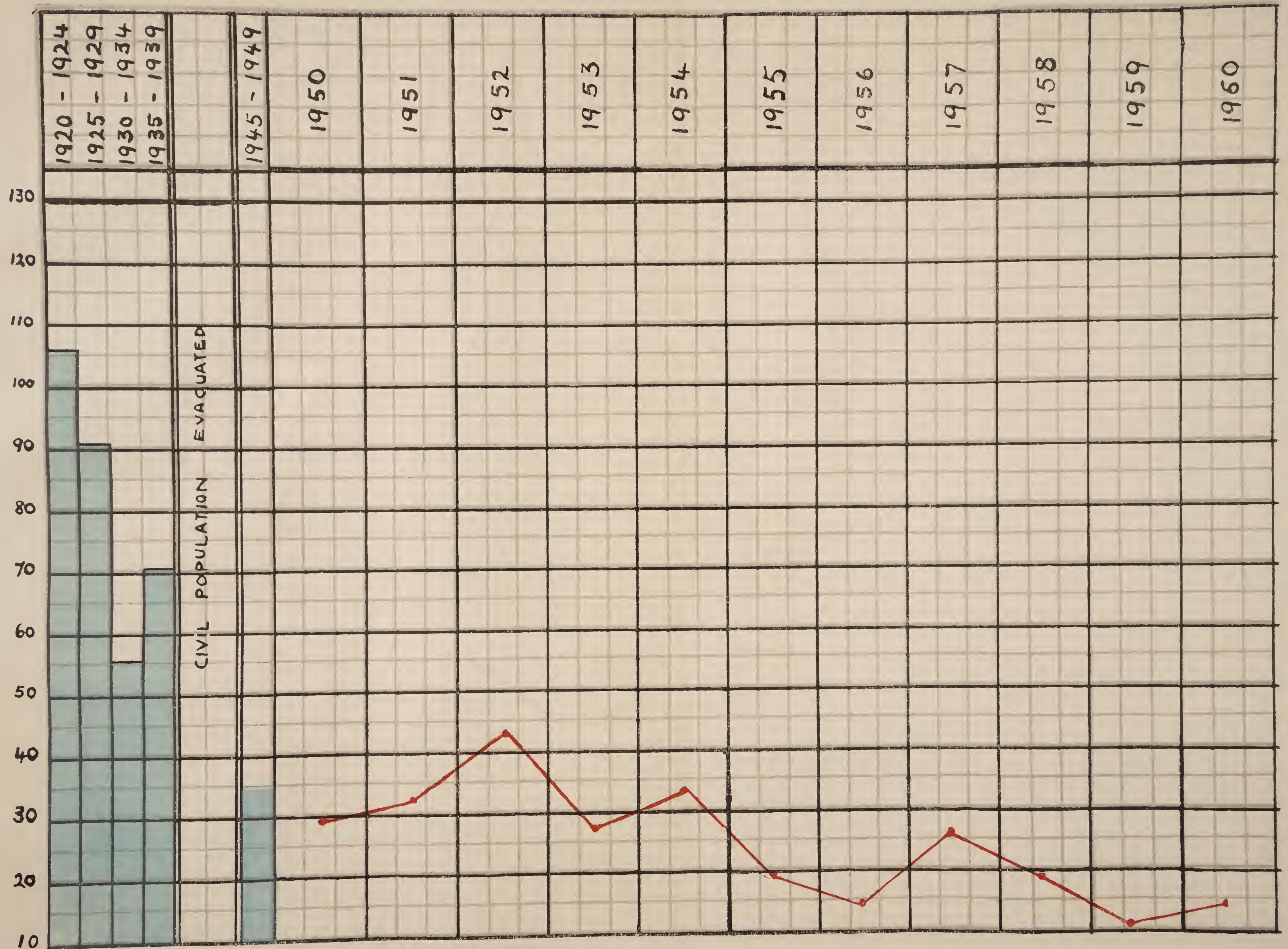


DEATH RATE PER 1,000 CIVIL POPULATION FOR THE PERIODS 1920-1939 & 1945-1960



AVERAGES	1920—1924	=	17.18	1930—1934	=	15.49	1945—1949	=	7.92
	1925—1929	=	16.96	1935—1939	=	15.35	1950—1954	=	9.44
	1920—1929	=	17.07	1930—1939	=	15.42	1945—1954	=	8.68
				1959	=	8.14	1960	=	7.98

INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS CIVIL POPULATION FOR THE PERIODS 1920-1939 & 1945-1960



AVERAGES

1920-1924 = 106.9
 1925-1929 = 91.7
 1920-1929 = 99.3

1930-1934 = 57.4
 1935-1939 = 70.3
 1930-1939 = 63.4

1945-1949 = 36.0
 1950-1954 = 31.9
 1945-1954 = 33.9

1959 = 10.81

1960 = 14.81

